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Letter from Rateigh, N.C.

The Legislature Ex-Master and former Slave Represent the same County-The Code of Honor-Dissatisfaction among the Colored People about Patronage, Efc. RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 25, 1871.

members go through the fearful ordeal of Campbell. one another by other names than those given coward, scoundrel, buzzard, carpet-bagger, adventurer, quack doctor, carrion, etc. The scene was remarkable because it occurred between a Southern fire eating Democrat and a Northern Republican, to wit: When Mr. Hood, colored, was nominated for Assistant Superintendent of Public Instruction, the debate brought to his feet Mr. Martin, from Cartaret, who insisted that there was enough blackness in that office already: that the Chief Superintendent, Mr. S. Ashley, (who is a white man,) was black enough in the face, in heart, and in his actions for all purposes of blackness. Mr. French, of New Hanover, replied, defending Mr. Ashley's moral, social, and political character. Mr. Martin again rose to his feet, and then followed the angry debate. After the members had satisfied themselves by the use of hard words to each other, Mr. Sparrow, of Beaufort, introduced a resolution requiring the belligerents to apoligize to the House for . disturbing its peace and dignity. This was cheerfully done by each of the members, and here the matter rests. In old times, when these things occurred, pistols and coffee for two followed; but then, you know, this was when we had plenty of slaves, cotton, and money-plenty of law, with little enforcement, against the "observance of the code." It costs a mite new to fight a duel, and more to get killed. So duelling is played out, or nearly so. "Now all . the men are like women, only use their tongues for weapons."

Some time since I said that the colored members of the General Assembly were, as a general rule, intelligent, moderate in their views, and, upon a whole, a very exemplary bery had been committed a few days previous, and none have ever hesitated to mete out to set of men. My intercourse with them from day to day only tends to further convince me bery had been committed a new days previous, in another part of the city, and the only clue the detectives had was a small brass key plate, broken off and left behind by the burglars. of the position I have assumed. There is a When the burglars and bag were captured it stand that the name was selected because of no remarkable scene in the lower house, where was found that the brass plate found at the political feeling or desire in any way to contrib you see a former slave sitting along side of previous robbery fitted exactly on the spot ute to any party purpose, though I trust the his former master, both representing the same where the plate had been lost off the bag. Thus, fact that it was done by a board composed of a county; they consult together, they are find you out, and he hoped for a moral as well take away from the sincerity of their desire to friendly, and what one does not seem to know as an academical education. the other undertakes to learn him. Then, Mr. Cochran followed the mayor. He did again, there is a white Democratic member, the develop more bad than good in a man's charactory and the politics at all on this subject, desires not who has a colored son, also a member—the ter. It was not because of a superior academ only to recognize the equality of all men before latter, of course, a Republican. Each is fond | ical education that many men (meaning "Curly" | the law, but to illustrate by practical example of the other; yet their politics are at variance. Harris and Tryon Reakirt) turn out so very that they are in earnest. This is best shown by Then there are numerous instances of cousins bad, it is because their moral training has been such examples as that of to-day-one out of and nephews, both ways; but then, you see, neglected. toned breeding and legislative dignity. This ten in winning his way from obscurity to wide is not the case in all the reconstructed Legis- spread respect, and in devoting his time and latures, therefore it speaks well for North

the object of the meeting was to eulogize Governor Tod R. Coldwell for the bold and constitutional stand he assumed in refusing neighborly respect. to order an election in pursuance to the bill passed for that purpose by the Legislature. Hon. James Lyon, of Granville county, presided. The Hon. James M. Justice, Colonel Mark Irwin, General Alfred Dockery, and the example of him whose name this school the General Government, by which only we Hon. George L. Mabson were the speakers. The speakers were eloquent and enthusiastic. that acquired before the age of nine, he had because we knew not but ere long we might be risen to be honored and respected by his The resolutions, which indersed Governor fellow-citizens. He told them the doors of reduced to slavery, it might have been said that Coldwell's action, and spoke so highly of Gen. learning were opened to all, regardless of color we viewed the subject through a perverted me-Grant, the Republican standard-bearer, were unanimously adopted.

I have been made aware of the existence of a lately-formed committee of leading colored planted to-day that would cause them to rise cannot write, because our rulers have thought men in the State, who have organized for the above all such demoralizing influences, and proper to keep us in ignorance, yet we all have purpose of making a movement that will result in their obtaining some of the lucrative offices, the day had come when men are to be found race as those who, from our ignorance, draw especially Federal ones, in this State. They vieing with each other to open every avenue an argument against our petition, when that claim that they do all the voting, but get none of the patronage; that the parties holding the majority of these offices are without political influence among the colored people; that the colored people are becoming more and more discouraged at this state of affairs; that unless some changes are made, and made instanter, it will be a matter of impossibility to of every clime, and the Christian virtues accarry this State for the Republican party in knowledged wherever the blessings of Chris of natural law, our thralldom is unjust. Judge 1872; that, on the other hand, if some changes tianity are known and felt; and these inestiare made, as the committee propose to indicate, it will infuse new life into the now indifferent elements, and cause a reaction. The committee numbers something like fifty or sixty was born in this ward one hundred and six the documents in our possession, will acknowled. members; all the colored members of the General Assembly, excepting two, are members. chains of slavery clanked in their ears or will attempt the task, and powerful people They have already addressed the President of weighed down their feeble limbs. If, then, ought to carry it into execution. Seven hunthe United States, asking for the desired in he, under such adverse circumstances, had dred thousand of the human race were conformation, with a view of presenting their remonstrance in an intelligent manner. The strong ties of political parties, and the mean prayers for you will mount to Heaven; for God rumors as to the object of this committee has prejudice of color, had bowed and bent to the knows they are wretched, and He will hear caused a rattling among the official "dry acknowledgment of his merits, what a golden their supplications! A deep gloom now envelops bones" in the Federal offices around Raleigh, as well as throughout the State.

assemble in this city on Tuesday, March 14sh. labor of your fathers, the great humanitarians state more sufferable, and preserve the free 1871, at 10 o'clock. The Executive Committee have appointed the Metropolitan Hall for the place of holding the convention. Eminent and check the faint-hearted, and make even cause of suffering humanity, but it serves to speakers and labor reformers from abroad have the courageous tremble. Spread, then, the show the gratitude and respect of those whose been invited to be present and assist in the broad pinions of industry and determination, cause you espouse. organization of the State Labor Bureau.

Wirs charming and characteristic delicacy the Chicago Times observes that "some newsacts of the rare old Quaker, which to the letter written by the late James Forten. nicely-sensative Democratic conscience look like theft, were comprised in the aid which he the president of the Fifth Ward School Board, extended to men, women, and children fleeing is as follows: from slavery. Of course your modern Democrat can never be made to understand the first are of such a peremptory character as not only principle of Democracy, viz., that every human being is the owner of his own body and soul. a man stealer—the very prince of thieves.

Governor, three negro Congressmen, eleven among the first to suggest it, it would seem negro State Senators, eighty negro Representatives, and one negro Judge of the Supreme I should have stated if I had been fortunate

NEW NATIONAL ERA.

VOL. H .- NO. 9.1

The Democracy in Philadelphia

Dedication of the James Forten Grammar Fifth Ward

Moving.

(From the Philadelphia Press, Feb. 14.) Yesterday morning the handsome brownstone building, on Sixth street, above Lombard. was dedicated to the purposes for which it was small. Among the invited guests were Mayor | board the prison-ship Old Jersey. We had a gentle reminder of the days of yore in the House on Tuesday. We heard two Forten, Esq., Rev. Mr. Underdue, and Bishop

The doorway leading to this temple of educadreadfully blackguarding each other, calling tion was guarded by a number of the Knights of the Locust, commanded by the military them by their parents—such as liar, poltroon, figure of Lieutenant Michael Haggarty. Why reputation remarkable for courteous manners, fair dealing, benevolent action, and the intellisary we are unable to say, unless an attack gent discharge of all matters within his conwas apprehended from the marines upon his trol, and this character he held with all classes, honor the Mayor and Mr. Cochran for at Of course, in a long life of this character he tempting to capture the 500 colored voters of earned and left, notwithstanding his great the Fifth Ward for the Democracy. The marines, benevolence, a fortune, and contributed in however, did not put in an appearance, and taxes, as well as by example largely to the

called upon to perform club duty. the pupils, which was done in exceedingly good then a member of Congress from our own taste, and then followed the speech of Mayor Fox, which was not up to the usual cloquent in 1842, would be creditable to any of our citiof the privileges now given them to become famous in the world of letters. Mr. Fox spoke of the advantages possessed

greater than when he went to school. He told them he stood committed to favor the passage to attend school clad in an apron tied around indorsement of Franklin, Chief Justice Tilgh his neck and reaching to his heels-poor as the man, and their compeers in our State. poorest lad now before him, yet perseverance always remembering "your sins are sure to find

Mr. William D. Forten was called upon, and it is unpleasant for "our chivalry" to think of made an impressive speech on the past condition of no candidate or party; an effort in favor of this relationship; so they never appeal to it, of course not. I can say of the white members liberality of the Board of Education and the plant control of the plant of the plant course of the liberality of the Board of Education and the plant citizen shall give name to a place where that they cannot be outdone in the manner Directors of the section in providing such amthey show their respect to their colored ple means and generous accommodations for the raised and educated in the way he would, if brothers in both houses. In neither house has intellectual development of those who a few living, have desired. an occurrence taken place that was marked by anything save by polished manners, digby anything save by polished manners, digthe memory of his father, whose name had been with the memory of his father. nity, and urbanity from each class to the other given to the building, and urged all who heard Each tries to outdo the other in efforts at high- him to imitate the example set by James For-

means to the elevation of his class. One fact stated by Mr. Forten attracted special attention, as few can boast of sach a dis-The Republicans had a grand demonstration | tinction in a changeable community like this. on us, and the generality of mankind turn unat the Metropolitan Hall on Tuesday night, It was that his family had lived for two hun- pitying from our complaints, if one appears dred years in that part of the city now known who feels for and commiserates our situation, as the Fifth Ward, and never had cause to and endeavors all in his power to alleviate our regret their neighborhood, or know the want of condition, our bosoms swell with gratitude, and

He told his young friends to remember the examples before them; how his honor, Mayor has risen to be the executive of the second city | philanthropic zeal with which you defended in the nation. He asked them to remember bears. How without any education, except can expect to be relieved from our deplorable that acquired before the age of nine, he had state. Interested ourselves in the business, or race. He regretted that in this enlightened governed by prejudices instead of being con- our petition. Though our faces are black, yet trolled by reason, and he hoped the seed was we are men, and though many amongst us stand out nobly and grandly on the platform for the improvement of the colored race, and petition has in view the diffusion of knowledge with such opportunities he hoped they would develop every manly trait, remembering that thoughts and giving full scope to the energy intelligence recognized no bounds and could not be chained; and that he who possessed as such property as a house or ship, and would merit would have it accorded him regardless seem to insinuate that it is as lawful to hew of complexion or country; that patriotism down the one as it is to dismantle the other. claims the admiration of the great, the good, the noble ; that heroism is worshiped by men mable traits were largely possessed by him treated as a species of property, and levelled whose name is carved on yonder stone which decorates the front of this beautiful building. we must be to raise ourselves from this derisen to the full statue of a man, esteemed by cerned in our petition. Their thanks, their all his fellow-citizens to the extent that the gratitude to you they now express. Their uture is now opened to you, and to what height us, but we derive some comfort from the thought may not your ambition mount? Before you that we are not quite destitute of friends, that stands the honored temple of American fame. there is one who will use his endeavors to free The Labor Convention of this State is to The pathway is smoothed and graded by the the slave from captivity, at least render his atmosphere is measurably cleared of the con- address cannot increase the satisfaction you taminating influences of prejudice, which defer derive from your laudable exertions in the

> which is the birthright of an American citizen Important Letters.

papers are engaged just now in canonizing Mr. Thomas Garrett, recently deceased, not because occasion Lewis C. Cassidy, Esq., member of of his general organization as a philanthropist, his ability, or his energy, but as a thief."
Whereupon the New York Tribune says: "The expressing his regret, in which he alluded to a

and wing your way to the summit of that glory

MY DEAR SIR : My professional engagements and that the man who holds him as property is school, but to prevent me from writing you in the way I desired. Having taken an active South Carolina has a negro Lieutenant the new school-indeed, having been perhaps

enough to meet you this morning.

a well-known citizen of our ward; ranking and recognized as a merchant by the wealthiest and best of our citizens. He then resided in Lom-School Mayor For and Select Councilman bard street below Fourth, on the south side Cochran Address the Future Voters of the | where he died in 1842, and where his reputable and intelligent family still live. In his early life he received a limited education at the hands of the philanthropist Anthony Benezet, and

when fourteen years of age served under Commodore Decator in the fight between the Royal

In his twentieth year he was foreman to a well-known sail-maker, of our city, Mr. Robert Bridges, with whom he had been employed, and there remained till near the beginning of the present century, when he succeeded that gentleman in his business. From that day till the day of his death he earned and maintained a the lieutenant and his brave men were not common weat. His intelligence was of a high order, and I know of but few instances of The dedicatory services were commenced in thoughts better expressed than those presented the boys' grammar school department by a in his letters of a "Man of Color," now diffi address of welcome from J. W. Gordon, one of recently read; while his letter to Mr. Thatcher, addresses of our city executive. However, as zens. Mr. Forten had peculiar claims upon this was the first attempt of the Mayor to cap the citizens of our section. He was an early, tivate the newly enfranchised, he is to be ex- steadfast, and generous friend of public educused for his embarrassment. He told his cation, and was one of the founders of the first hearers that the great city of Philadelphia is society formed in this country for the educadoing very much for the colored youth, and he tion and improvement of colored people, and trusted they would not fail to avail themselves was one of the directors of the first school opened in this country under the direction of colored men. This school was established in 1804, and called after Dr. Bray, a well-known by the children now in his presence as much American missionary, and the school for col ored females, subsequently opened in the upper part of the city, then called the Northern of every bill that would promote the educational | Liberties, received equal attention at his interests of his colored friends. He instanced hands. So well conducted and managed were his schoolboy days, how in his poverty he used these places, that they received the cordial

The Episcopal Church of St. Thomas, in our and industry carried him forward to his present | ward, owes much of its prosperity to Mr. Forexalted position. He advised them to be good ten, who was one of its first vestrymea, so that children, and to cultivate a moral education, this intelligent citizen and friend of the public education earned his fame and wealth, and you out." As an evidence of this, he instanced lived and died in our section. Could there be a the case of two burglars, lately captured at more appropriate or better name than his to Tenth and Pine streets in the act of robbing a adorn a house devoted to the education of the dry goods store, who had in their possession an | children of the people to whose interests his oil cloth traveling bag, containing burglars' whole life was devoted, and in that section, tools. The bag had the key-plate off; a rob- where many of us knew him, all know of him cometimes by the merest accident, your sin will large majority of Democratic citizens will not is not confined to color or creed, and that the politics in every way; a compliment to no par-

> of Directors Fifth School Section. February 13, 1871.

The letter of the late Mr. Forten, written seventy years ago, is as follows:

SIR: When the hand of sorrow presses heavy our tongues instinctively pronounce our thanks for the obligation. We, therefore, sir, Afri-Fox, a poor boy, as he had described himself, respectfully beg leave to thank you for the our cause when it was brought before a part of can expect to be relieved from our deplorable dium, if you, sir, had not adopted and nobly day party feeling ran so high that men were supported those sentiments which gave rise to the feelings and passions of men, and are as among the African race, by unfettering their of their minds. While some, sir, consider us you, sir, more humane, consider us as a part of the human race, and, were we to go generally into the subject, would say that, by principles what must be our feelings to find ourselves years ago, and who went to school not only edge that we are miserable. Humane people when boys were check aprons, but when the will wish our situation alleviated. Just people

The Hon. GEORGE THATCHER.

vada, and taking its waters in a grand stream down the mountain side and through the great central plains of California to San Francisco, distributing it for mining, irrigating and town purposes along the way, and at the end furnishing San Francisco with abundance of water for industries one prosperity. When the labor of all uses this, perhaps the most magnificient a nation is in full exercise the prosperity of all water scheme ever attempted, seems to be is secured. It falls like the dews of Heaven, seriously put in the way of execution. The a good to all and an injury to none. We are a company is formed; Congress has conferred bomogeneous people, linked closely together, the necessary right upon it; San Francisco and socially and politically united as we are in welcomes it, and the route is already laid down, sympathy and interest. There is to be at first a tunnel for three miles. and for twenty-five miles the water will be carried along and in the fork of the American river. A large extent of rich placer mining territory now remains utterly neglected or but

whiskey when it isn't.

partially improved for the lack of such a gene-

rous and constant water supply as this will be.

W. Field before the Legislature misfortune, fer of Michigan.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1871.

The following is the address of Moses W. Field, of Detroit, delivered before the Legislature of Michigan, in Lansing, last week :

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: I come before you this evening to advocate the claims of a protective tariff, a tariff that shall shield erceted, a grammar and secondary school. The Louis and the Lawrence, and was afterward our laborers and secure to the farmers and number of prominent gentlemen was quite taken as a prisoner of war and confined on workingmen of America that labor which our country requires and invites.

WHAT IS A PROTECTIVE TARIFF?

some cunning politicians on the stump claim, a and such other articles in common use as we last winter, but it was voted down by the freetraders, who preferred to raise a large revenue his hire, and good compensation for labor is well as the common laborer consumes as much tea and coffee as Astor or Vanderbilt, and when duties are imposed on such articles in common use, the post tong is compelled to pay as much as the millionaire toward the suport of the General Government. And in view of the fact that we now have

\$125,000,000 in the public treasury, and a surdus of revenue over expenditures, estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury to be \$69,038,309, for the current fiscal year, the duties nposed on tea and coffee should now be repealed. But it is a fundamental principle of free trade that " No article shall be subject to duty which is produced in the United States.' and the repeal of the duties on our tea and offee will be resisted by the revenue reformers of the free-trade school We advocate high duties on the commodi

ties imported from foreign countries which ompete with American productions in our ome markets. This is "protection," and we mean by protection the prosperity and advancement of home manufactures.

In America we pay decent wages, while in Europe they pay barely sufficient to keep skin and bones together. If we allow Europe to send her goods into this country free of duty we must ultimately throw up our hands, or accept the pittance allowed her workmen. We want a protective tariff to save us from the our condition unless we require foreign goods to pay high duties. I would say to the young to their level in degradation and poverty. igar maker present that if the duty on importcigars be abolished, and they secure a free and his occupation will experience a great de- to something, but often they are merely a ques- shut his eyes. cline in wages. Remember this, put it in your | tion of ballast. Taking the average on manumanufactures in every State and Territory have fore, interested in the national market, in a oping our native resources.

What do we import? I have prepared a statement of commodities imported during the work to do here, to the manifest injury of our humblest colored neighbors.

Tea	13,871,546
Spices	1,513,118
Manufactures.	
Brass work of all kinds	160,272
Books and printed matter bound	1,769,180
Buttons, all kinds	1,357,583
Clothing, ready made	2,573,343
Coal, 420,952 tons	1,110,882
Copper manufactures	656,257
Cotton manufactures	23,480,053
Chemicals	6,717,941
Earthen and stone ware	
Fancy articles, women's wear	4.388,771
Plan remarks to the same as wear	4,019,311
Flax manufactures	16,859,124
Glass	4,157,611
Hemp manufactures	4,443,393
Iron and steel manufactures, machi-	
nery, etc	32,665,327
Lead manufactures	3,674,988
Leather, boots and shoes, etc	9,847,140
White lead and paints	1,078,556
Paper, all kinds	1,099,783
Silk goods and dresses, made	22 004 049
e i la	25,504,048

Manufactures of wool..... 41 233 982

Soda, sal soda, and soda ash. 3,905,238

Tobaco and eigars..... 4,218,108

3.021.875

9,680,955

Watches....

Furniture, etc, (wood).....

Of this \$376,228,783 is in the various manufactured articles enumerated above. To produce this yast amount of manufactures requires the work of at least 800,000 hands: and, as I shall show you presently, of the above commodities imported, we have the ability to of reason and good judgment. He was glad anxious to enjoy the birthright of the human produce at least \$350,000,000, from our mate. rials, and by our own bands. I think that you will agree with me that our interests would be promoted by having this work done in our own country. The articles imported, you will observe, consist of manufactures of brass, of butons, ready-made clothing, coal, copper, and cotton manufactures, fancy articles, iron and steel manufactures of every description, readymade dresses, watches, paper of all sorts, iron that not half a dozen persons, out of hundreds and steel manufactures \$32,965,327, lead \$9,-847,140, furniture \$9,680,955, and altogether of the description of the articles I have named, near \$400,000,000; all of which, it is maintained, we ought to manufacture here at home. for the production of which we have the raw

Is it not for our interest, therefore, to have the work done here? We should examine questions of political economy from our stand. oint, and not from the stand-point of Europe, and not on the deceptive theories which misguided advocates of free trade are attempting to induce our people to adopt. Thus we are to-day supporting labor in Europe which ought to be supported here. Is it good to do this with our facilities and genius for manufacture? Eight hundred thousand hands operating to do our work in Europe! would it not be well for us in Michigan to have our share of this number employed in useful industry here? Would it not bring happiness and contentment to of the age. Walk onward, walk upward. The black in the full enjoyment of his rights. This many a fireside? The inhabitants of civilized nations are divided into two grand divisions, one producing food, and the other preducing manufactures of every description; all those articles which civilized life requires, and these two divisions in a healthy condition of society one-half, the equilibrium is destroyed and the doubt.

s augmented and stimulated and our industries and the mechanic arts, securing from various

A CONNECTION OF INTERESTS. The permanent success of one branch of in- for his life. dustry is only secured by the prosperity of all.

James Forten was, when I was quite a lad. Extract from the Address of Moses wages would in a short time be affected by their

In labor's chain whatever link you strike, The sixth or sixth hundred breaks the chain alike.

We are building up and developing a great country, possessessing inexhaustible raw materials of every description. We have also a great deal of work to be done; that of improving and embellishing our farms, building factories and houses, constructing highways and railways. and we must examine the tariff question with a correct understanding of these conditions, and not from the stand-point of the old and worn out countries of Europe, where all work is de-It is important in the outset to explain what grading, and where the great army of laborers we mean by protective tariff. It is not what exist merely as serfs in the hands of their capitalists. Labor is the poor man's capital, and tariff on tea and coffee, and other goods not with us capital is honorable and manly, but produced in our country. Tea, coffee, spices without a proper reward for labor its disnity and independence cannot be maintained, not neither grow nor manufacture should be admit- even in the United States. You cannot make ted free of duty. This proposition was urged labor honorable and what it ought to be in Congress by many of our Representatives | America if you grind down its compensation to the level of Europe. The laborer is worthy of from the poor man's tea and coffee and relieve | what I am fighting for, and it is what the the rich foreign capitalist of the duties now friends of a productive tariff will fight for to the levied on importations of furniture, eigars, bitter end. We carry the ballot in our hands clothing, iron manufactures, cotton, and woolen and when this question comes to be tried by goods, and other articles which compete with our people, as it will be tried at the polls, this American labor, and lessen the mechanical ballot will be used in protecting and maintainprayer from Rev. Mr. Underdue, followed by an cult to procure, but a copy of which I have work of our workingmen. The mechanic as ing ourselves against the paupers and slaves of other countries.

LABOR AND PRICE

In any article you may mention, whether it | their race. be wool, or brick, or corn, or any other commodity which our labor produces, the price value of the labor employed in its production. You are, therefore, interested in the near-by home market for the prompt and profitable safe your products. If a bushel of wheat consumed by mechanics near the farm brings to or willing to do. your hand a dollar and a half, it is \$1.50 compensation for the farmer, but if our manufacares are destroyed by hostle legislation, and the farm and factory side by side, and each prospering and getting wealth and strength to. and in spirit, whenever they can do so with gether. To secure this we must have a tariff to impunity. In defiance of their express reprotect our industries. The more manufactories | quirement, the courts of Kentucky do not the greater the diversity of employment, and allow a black to give testimony affecting the the greater the demand for the products of the property or person of a white. Blacks who farm, but if, on the other hand, we allow our are needy and dependent are coerced into voting markets to be glutted by the manufactures the Democratic ticket, or terrorized into shunondition of serfs and slaves. And this will be produced by the labor of paupers and slaves ning the polls. Whites whose convictions from foreign countries, we are willing to come ally them to the Republicans are made to A HONE MARKET.

But it is said that the cost of carriage is our market. If our market is to be glutted by the people. When the market is glutted and overstocked, the wheels of our machinery will move market utterly fails, the wheels stop, and the employers and the employed go out of the shop together. The national market should be reserved for the national labor. Let the people who own the country and work to build it up enjoy the benefits of the market which created. And if foreigners want access to our market for the sale of their manufactures, let us require of them either to pay tolls in the shape of protection duties, or come here with their machinery, build factories, furnish emwages. A protective tariff checks importation, and when the European manufacturers find that they cannot dispose of their goods, they can emigrate to this country, with their cheap capital, where they are welcome. During the past nine years many have arrived and put up great factories and workshops in the United

The Dominican Expedition.

The Question of Annexation. The correspondent of the New York Tribune

writes: The only thing that will, in my judg ment, prevent annexation is the uncertainty which surrounds two points. As to the beau-Other articles not numerated 170,205,062 ty, healthfulness, productiveness, wealth, and Independent. alue of the island there can be no doubt, nor Total imports \$462,356,163 of the benefit which annexation would secure to these people. That the voice of the people is almost universal in favor of such a course there can be no question. Indeed, the Commissioners are so well assured of this, that they have discontinued investigation into that branch of the subject in this locality. It will, doubtless, be resumed at Puerto Plata and other points. The investigation of the Commission has been full and painstaking on this subject. They have gone carefully to work and inquired with great caution. Efforts have been made to ascertain those who might secrectly oppose, and all witnesses have been assured that confidence would be maintained strictly, and that they might give their views with perfect freewho have been examined, have said they were against annexation. It must be admitted that there is little freedom of speech here. If there is, why are people forbidden to talk of politics? Why do such signs as this appear in the city, over the doors of stores and hotels: "Se prohibe hablar de politica?" If this is so, why do people mysteriously walk away when the name of Cabral is mentioned? Go into almost any shop here and inquire about Cabral, and the chances are two to one that if any resident is in the store at the time, he will suddenly walk out. This is not encouraging free speech. Notwithstanding these facts there can be no possibility of doubt that all are favorable to annexation, except here and there one who has personal reasons of his own. The two points upon which there is no doubt, and which will operate against annexation more than anything else. are the amount of the debt and the extent of the government land and property. The debt is stated by President Baez to be less than one and a half millions of dollars in gold, and he promises to pay all the just claims against Santo Domingo for that amount; but if you ask him for a statement of the debt, with names, dates, and items, he says he cannot furnish it. How, then, is he to separate the valid claims from the unjust? How does he ascertain the amount so accurately? It is possible he may are about equally divided. If the division be yet present an authentic showing to the Comunequal, if you throw to agriculture more than mission. Until he does, there must still be

of the proclamation of the Republic of 1848, enlarged and diversified, linking together in la Bastile. The demonstration was disorderly and terminated in a scene of revolting atrocity.

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The South as it Is.

BY HORACE GREELEY.

The States which for years were dominated by the late slaveholders' rebellion are this day an interesting study for the philanthronist and the patriot. Their inhabitants may be fairly classified as follows: 1. Those who still adhere to "The Lost

'ause." regard its overthrow as an inscrutable providence, and trust that its essential princides may yet triumph. This class includes a majority of the white Southrons, more especially of the women. The blacks and mixed breeds, who heartrejoice in their own emancipation, and are solved to live and die freemen. They revere the memory of Lincoln, are thoroughly loyal to

the Union, and vote the Republican ticket. In number they are fully equal to the unchanged rebels; but sadly inferior in education, knowledge, property, and influence, 3. The whites who, though Southern by birth or long residence, never heartily embraced

the rebel cause, or long since renounced it, and now thankful that disunion did not pre-4. The "carpet-baggers," or Northern-born

people who either went South with our armies during the war or have emigrated southward since the rebellion was crushed, and who are heartily Unionists and Republicans.

5. A handful of the blacks-perhaps a hundredth of the whole-who have been suborned or bullied into apostasy from and treason to

6. A kindred handful of "carpet baggers" who, having migrated in quest of wealth which the article brings in the market is the and consideration, have been tempted to cast in their lot with the implacable rebels, to whom they seek to commend themselves by diving deeper into the pool of negro hate and "Radi cal" execration than genuine rebels are able

Now it is easy to exhort these discordant elements to peace; but peace is yet far off. the farmer is compelled to look to Europe for certain localities, the unchanged rebels of the a market, and forced to accept 80 cents for his South do not "accept the situation." They wheat, he gets 70 cents less for his labor. The do not concede that the negro is lawfully a farmer pays the cost of transportation and voter, with civil and political rights equal to other expenses on his grain to the hands of the their own. They do not regard the thirteenth, consumer, and when we ship wheat 4,000 miles | fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments to the to England the farmer pays at least 72 cents Federal Constitution as valid and binding ; but per bushel to get it to market. We want the confidently expect to override or nullify them surplus food consumed in our own country by whenever they shall have triumphed in the a larger manufacturing population. We want restoration of the Democratic party to power.

Nay, they resist those amendments, in letter vote the Democratic ticket, or bear the brand of "scalawag" and the persecuting wrath of their rebel peighbors. Ku Klux raids and

pipe and smoke it. The existing tariff, which | factures the freight is such a small item of cost | Let us realize this fact, and act upon it. At The South is still the arena of civil has been in operation since 1862, is what we that it will take a schoolmaster a long time to least three millions of her people at heart call a protective tariff. Under that tariff home cipher out the percentage. We are all, therenames of Vicksburg and Gettysburg, Atlanta Preston asserts, however, that this is not the sprung up as by magic, creating large demands | market at home, and we take the ground that | and Appointation. The flag they love is emfor labor, fostering useful industries and devel- Americans, the men who own the country, and blazoned not with the stars and stripes, but who, by their labor and enterprise, have made with the stars and bars. And, since they can it what it is to-day, are entitled to the national no longer display and advance it on fields of deadly strife, they are prone to take vengeance mechanical work of Europe, we shall have less on its foes by crushing into the earth their

Of course the more sedate and respectable Confederates are not active in these outrages. Those who are mainly reckless and deprayed youngsters, who thus atone for their failure to rally under the rebel flag while it still floated over embattled hosts. But the reckless few who are active in the shameful work are tacitly struggle. abetted by the circumspect many who ought to rebuke and restrain them. Thousands are their enterprise and industry alone have culpable in not ferreting out and bringing to justice the authors of these outrages, where only hundreds are actively engaged in them. premises. The Southern States either cannot or will not protect their colored people from ployment to our people and pay American ontrage and murder; the Union should and must do it. It should make every act of vioence whereof the impulse was batted to the equal rights of man a crime against Federal authority, and provide for its certain and exemplary punishment. Let a public prosecutor be authorized for each county in the South, to be appointed and set to work only when and where the commission of fresh outrages shall prove that such a functionary is urgently needed. Let the whole machinery of law, the full power of the Union, be employed to extinguish rebel ruffianism at the South, until the supremacy of justice is assured, and the long- What Germany Gains by the War. afflicted, down-trodden blacks shall enjoy that security of person and property without which

there is and can be no true peace .- New York

ьа Charta "-a topic upon which a great deal

coln's Emancipation Proclamation.

We never saw "a star standing on a pinnacle." but if any mortal can do it it is the serene and sidereal Hoffman. He has done things quite as queer in his day. And when the same iournal avows that Gov. Hoffman " is not the creature of a corrupt ring, and that the author TAPPING LAKE TAHOE.—The project for tap
one-nail, the equality of a Parisian Mos.—

balance is not what it ought to be for growth

Revolting Cruelty of a Parisian Mos.—

physical," and we fail, we confess, to undertand

physical," and we fail, We confess, to undertand what he means at all. -N. Y. Tribune.

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Hayti and Santo Domingo.

Bacz's Charges Against Hayti, and the Reply of the Haytien Minister Senator Sumner and the Purchase of the Bay of

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 28,-Several corspondents who accompanied the Santo Doningo Commissioners have reported in their tiers a conversation with President Baez, in which he is represented to have made the following assertions: That "as Hayti, always faithless to the laws of neutrality, is constantly searching for an excuse for acts of hostility, and is dreaming of conquest, and it does not accord with her restrictive policy that Santo Domingo shall change its condition or shall etter herself, it was necessary that the North American steamers should watch Dominican waters and coasts to prevent a naval invasion, which would have disturbed the pacific solemnity of the popular vote;" that, by a clanestine treaty, "Cabral has agreed with Hayti for the union of that republic with Santo Domingo under the Hatien flag;" that Cabral "is to-day a Haytien official" and the barparous executioner of Haytien vengeance." and that Hayti has the right to claim of the Santo Domingo Government any part of the 60,000,000 francs agreed to be paid to France. The investigations of the Commissioners

will doubtless prove the truth or falsity of these charges, but meanwhile it will be interesting to know how Colonel Preston, the Haytien Minister to the United States, replies to them. In the first place, he denies that Hayti is "always faithless to the laws of neutrality," or "is constantly searching for an excuse for acts of hostility." Hayti has never yet recognized the independence of Santo Domingo, and, looking upon that republic very much as the State of Massachusetts regarded the State of South Carolina during the late war, does not admit that there are any laws of neutrality which she is bound to respect. On the other hand, Hayti entertains no dreams of conquest; she only desires that the treaty of lliance broken by Santo Domingo, but claimed o be still binding by Hayti, shall be renewed. Hayti desires to be wholly independent of Santo Domingo, so far as her internal affairs are oncerned, and would strenuously oppose all lans of consolidation. Colonel Preston also enies that Cabral has, by a clandestine treaty, greed to unite the two countries under the Haytien flag, or that Cabral is a Haytien official. The Government of Hati, while it cognizes the administration of Baez as de believes that Cabral is the rightful President, and feels, therefore, favorable to him : it has not, however, rendered him assistance in the shape of money, men, or arms, as has been asserted.

As to the 60,000,000 francs agreed to be paid to France, Colonel Preston says that the obligation was entered into at the time when the entry, the slaves of Cuba will make our cigars, protection. Freights at certain seasons amount may deplore, but to which he has no right to of confederation, and that Santo Domingo was just as much bound for it as Hayti. There is privileges granted by Santo Domingo, release her from her portion of this claim. Colonel only claim that Hayti has on Santo Domingo. and for which, should the latter be annexed to the United States, she would demand settlement. He claims that private property of immense value, belonging to Hayti, has been confiscated, and that Hayti will demand paynent for the damages thus incurred.

If Santo Domingo is annexed to the United States, Colonel Preston thinks that trouble vill at once arise in regard to the boundary, as Hayti holds by force a large tract of territory claimed by Santo Domingo, and which the Haytien people would not give up without a

In the same conversation Baez is reported to ave hinted that Mr. Sumner did, when he (Baez) was in Washington, propose to him the purchase of the Bay of Samana. This asserion Mr. Sumner is understood to have denied u tota. When Baez was here he was a rebel and an exile seeking arms and money with which to return to the island. As it was a principle claimed by the United States that the official reception of a rebel representative was an insult to the Government to which he was opposed, Mr. S ward refused to see Baez, but sent word to him that there could be no that whatever he should say Mr. Sumner would probably tell the Secretary of State. In accordance with this suggestion, Baez culled upon Mr. Sumner three times, on neither of which occasions was any proposition made to pur-

chase the Bay of Samana.

A New York journal in summing up what Germany gains by the Franco-Prussian war, says: France is so debilitated by the exhaustion of her resources, the prostration of her THE True Georgian, a newspaper printed at | industry, and the beavy additions to her public Atlanta, cannot give a simple announcement | debt, that she will be unable to maintain the that Gen. Robert Toombs is to lecture on "Mag- great military establishment she has kept under the empire; and Germany may therefore reof unmitigated nonsense has been written as duce her army and relieve herself of a part of well as spoken—without thus altitudinously her military expenses. Her security is increasoaring:
"The grand and suggestive subject of his lecucquisition of the strongholds of eastern ture is one eminently fitted for the power of such France, as by the crippled and disabled condia mind as Toomb's, and the plummet of an intel- tion of the latter country. The wonderful lect which towers pre-eminent among the fore- prestige which Germany has gained as a milinost forensic giants of our age will sound the tary power is also a solid advantage. Besides profoundest depths of argument, and draw the powerful stimulus it must give to national rom their hidden depths the subtlest metaphy- spirit and self-confidence (important elements sical meanings that can be attached to a subject of national strength,) her reputation for miliof such deep interest to the thinking of men and tary vigor exempts her from the danger of future wars on petty occasions. But the most Pooh! What on earth "the subtlest meta- far-reaching consequence of this war is the physical meanings" of "Magna Chata" may unification of Germany. It brings under one e, we don't know; nor, we fancy, did the Government a territory and population about Barons bold, for whose special benefit, and not equal to that of France at the beginning of the for that of their retainers, the precious instru- war. The area of the new German empire is ment was signed. Never was there a document | 206,575 English square miles, containing in more thoroughly practical or less subtly meta 1867 a population of 38,525,336. Both area physical, but your true Southern Statesman and population will be somewhat increased by vill always find in every deep a deeper still. the French provinces retained. The area of Relief and marriage of heirs, amelioration of France previous to her losses was 207,480 the feudal tenures, liberties of the City of square miles, and her population in 1866 was London, protection of life and property, and 38,067,094; so she will hereafter be inferior to against excessive amercements—these are plain dermany both in territory and inhabitants. and palpable matters enough. The Major She will have the further disadvantage of a Charta (and the true one) was Abraham Lin- much heavier public debt. The national debt of France in 1869 was in round numbers \$2,-But when the True Georgian comes to dis- 766,000,000 of our money; while the aggregate cuss modern matters he hits the point more debts of the several countries now united to truly. When he speaks of Gov. Hoffman as form the German empire amounted in the same one of the purest and ablest of living states- year to only \$538,500,000, and bore quite as men "-as a gentleman who " has risen to fame low a rate of interest. The public debt of upon merit alone," then the veritable Georgian | France was five times as great as the collective is "metaphysical" indeed; nor is he so in a debts which will be consolidated by German less degree when he announces that the Govern- unity, and the disproportion will be greatly or is "a rising star destined to stand upon the increased by this terrible war, since France highest pinnacles of American statesmanship." | besides defraying her own expenses has to pay those of Germany.

THE PATAGONIANS. - A letter in Buenos Avres (andard from the Magnellan colony, says ; To give you to understand how these savages cut, slice, and collop each other, one, a splenof the statement is as vile and infamous as he did specimen of humanity, I should say about is craven," then we plainly perceive that the twenty-one or twenty-two years of age, standing long flowing black hair, (the Indians are very careful of their bair,) not one inch less than two feet across the shoulder, and, from head to heel The Democracy are bitterly opposed to per- symmetry itself, received an incised wound mitting the Chinamen to come into our country over the right shoulder blade, extending both The police agent, who attempted to interfere, to labor, and allege that their cheap labor will above and below, in the whole length about was seized by the enraged crowd, fastened to a ruin our own laboring men. There might be eighteen inches, and completely down to the plank, and thrown into the Seine, where, after some force in such an argument if it was con- bone. He had it dressed, thought nothing of struggling for some time, he was drowned. sistent with the practice of Democracy, but it it, in a few days started for his bunting grounds As long as he could be seen above the surface is not. They profess to fear the competition again, and in all probability will recover. he was pelted with stones by the crowd on the quay. A magistrate who attempted to save the unfortunate man was threatened with similar treatment, and was finally obliged to fly paupers of Europe in competition with the them passes off without a single bad symptom. American laborer. Not only in this, but living The weight of some of these Patagonians is dustry is only secured by the prosperity of all.

Depress or injure one trade and all will be affected more or less. It is an industrial law as unerring as physical laws. If you pull out a mer's even or saw off his leg he more not disher. Not only in this, but fiving it is cheaper in both Europe and Chinathan here, almost incredible, being as much as 285 pounds in some cases; but the race is fast degenerated angerous to our free laborers, because it is ungerted in some cases; but the race is fast degenerated angerous to our free laborers, because it is one cases; but the race is fast degenerated angerous to our free laborers, because it is one cases; but the race is fast degenerated angerous to our free laborers and therefore the foreign labor is still more dangerous to our free laborers and therefore the foreign labor is still more dangerous to our free laborers and therefore the foreign labor is still more dangerous to our free laborers and therefore the foreign labor is still more dangerous to our free laborers and therefore the foreign labor is still more dangerous to our free laborers and therefore the foreign labor is still more dangerous to our free laborers and therefore the foreign labor is still more dangerous to our free laborers and therefore the foreign labor is still more dangerous to our free laborers and therefore the foreign labor is still more dangerous to our free laborers and therefore the foreign labor is still more dangerous to our free laborers and therefore the foreign labor is still more dangerous to our free laborers. Not only in this, but with the same almost incredible, being as much as 285 pounds in some cases; but the race is fast degenerated angerous to our free laborers and therefore the foreign labor is still more dangerous to our free laborers. Not only in this, but with the same almost incredible, being as much as 285 pounds in some cases; but the race is fast degenerated angerous to our free laborers and the fast dangerous to our free laborers. man's eye or saw off his leg he may not die but | will have to take the Ku-Klux in charge, and our midst. So much for Democratic consist- agonians is worthy of remark : they are all Men slip on water when it is frozen, and on which is the will be disabled and injured. Throw 5,000 restrain them from attacking the mail agents, a favorite amusement with the midnight materials of Detroit, and the general scale of rauders in that section.